# PENSION POINTERS.

### Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

C. W. C., Washburn, Me. - The inadvertent omission of an important word materially changed what was intended to be said. There is no new law with reference to the pensions of the inmates of the various Homes.

J. M. L. Luits, Tenn, -There is no law pro-viding pensions for children of a soldier during his lifetime.
W. J., Muslegon, Mich.—Inmates of the Homes are not entitled to ration money while absent

on furlough.

Mrs. P. W. R., Deadwood, S. D.-When a per son under are enlists and is accepted into the Regular retrice, a writ of habeas corpus may get him out of the service, and he may at the same time become liable for fraudplent enlist-

T. B. Imcaster, O.-Ration and clothing money may be collected by a soldier's widow if it is evident that the soldier himself never received the same. If an invalid pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890, was dropped from the roll and subsequently restored, the restoration of the pension should date from the last payment. If the claim for restoration was made in the form of a new application for pension under the act, the restoration would probably be dated from the date of filing of the new application, the applying for restoration in that form not being regarded as a contest of the action dropping the pensioner, but rather as a request that it be determined whether he had not become entitled to pension under the act since the date he was dropped.

J. W., Hagerstown, Md.—Order 151 of the Commissioner of Pensions, dated Jan. 6, 1890, issued by Commissioner Raum, had reference to the form of certification of claimants and their attorneys wishing cases placed on the "Completed Files" of the Pension Bureau. It was revoked by Order 215 of Commissioner Lochren, dated May 13, 1893, whereby the "Completed Files" was abolished. It is difficult to say what action, if any, will be taken by the present Commissioner.

G. W. P., Trucy City, Tenn .- If a soldier who is an applicant for pension dies before the allowance of his claim, leaving neither widow nor child under 16, and leaving insufficient assets to cover the expenses of his last illness and burial, sufficient to reimburse the person bearing such expenses may be collected from the pension money. If the proofs are not complete in the pension claim, such person may complete the official requirements and secure the allowance of the pension to the extent necessary for the above purpose.

G. S. L. Cincago, Ill. - An inquiry as to the status of a pension claim in the Pension Bureau sible.] cenerally receives prompt attention when made through a Senator or other member of Congress. If made otherwise, the reply is very likely to be long delayed, on account of the press of business in the Pension Bureau.

J. M. W., Milton, W. Va .- It is impossible to say within what period a claim for rerating, rejected by the last Administration, might reasonably be expected to be reopened. If evidence were filed or an appeal taken, action might be looked for within a few months.

1896, proved a dead letter, practically, because it was so construed as to defeat its manifest purpose, that of securing to claimants for invalid pension under the act of June 27, 1890, the commencement of pension from the date of filing of their first application under the act. The law referred to says "that whenever a claim for pension under the act of June 27, application for pension," etc., which is quite different. The rejection of a "claim" goes to its merits, whereas the rejection of an "application" would be only as to the form of presentation of the claim and not as to the claim

C. J. D., Marinette, Wis .- An invalid pensiener drawing \$12 per month or more under the general law can obtain no rating for disabilities not of service origin, because pension for such disabilities is allowable only under

the highest rate allowable under the act. G. W. W., Macon, Mo .- Au applicant for or waive a c'aim made upon certain disabilities

and to allege others instead. S. G. H., Vanceburg, Ky.—The rate of widow's pension under the act of June 27, 1890, is \$8 per month, even though the widow was married to the soldier previous to the date of the act of March 19, 1886, which increased the rate of widow's pension allowed under the general law requiring death cause to be shown as due to the service. The act of 1886, referred to, provides that it shall apply "only to widows who were married to the deceased soldier or sailor prior to its passage, and to those who may hereafter marry prior to or during the service of the

Mrs. H. S. R., Clifty, Ky.—The act of Jan. 5, 1893, is the only law providing for increase of Mexican War service pension, and is applicable only to survivors of the war who were on the pension rolls at the date of the act. It does not apply to widows.

soldier or sailor."

J. R., West Newbury, Mass .- Any statement or evidence which a pension claimant forwards to the Pension Bureau referring to his claim, will, it his claim is properly described by number and service, go to the files of his case and be placed with the other papers therein, even if no response is made. Mrs. A. E. D., Brockton, Mass, -The following

is the first section of the act of June 27, 1890: "Be it enacted, etc., That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents, the fact of the soldier's death by reason of any wound, injury, casualty, or disease which, under the conditions and limitations of existing laws, would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children baving been shown, as required by law, it shall be nece sary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parcht or parents are without other present means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support: Provided, That all pensions longer than the existence of the dependen e." that the servic. in which the fata disability originated must have been "during the late war of the rebellion," but it is necessary to b. shown that the soldier's death-cause was due to his service and the line of .uty.

A. M. A., Fice Points, O .- Rule 13 of the Rules of Practice before the Commissioner of Pensions reads as follows: "Upon the rejection of a claim for pension or bounty land the duly constituted attorney of record shall be notified of such rejection and the reason therefor, and shall be allowed 90 days from the date of such aptice in which to file a motion for reconsideration sustained by material evidence. or to enter an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, in default of which he shall be held to have abandoned the case, and the claimant may employ any other duly-qual-fied attorney to further prosecute the claim." Aside from the foregoing there is no rule limiting the time within which the attorney in a rejected case may enter an appeal without new authority from the claimant. The claimant may erter an appeal at any time. A widow who remarries upon the presur-ption that her husband, the soldier, is dead is not restored to a pensionable status by divorce from her second husband, becau-e, in order to establish title under the general law, it would have to be shown that the soldier's death was due to his service, and not merely raise a presumption of death. There would be no title under the act of June 27, 1890, because, no application having been filed under that act before remarriage, filing the application thereunder. If a widow pension claimant is unable to furnish record proof, or the evidence of the officiating clergyman or of eny other person who was present at the marria e ceremony, then the fact of

the soldier and his wife, and that they regarded each other, and were regarded in the

community where they lived, as husband and

G. W. B., Doylestown, O.-When a widow's claim under the act of June 27, 1890, is rejected on the ground that her financial circumstances are such that she is not entitled under the act, and she applies again by the filing of a new declaration, the act of March 6, 1896, is not applicable. The act is to be read in connection with section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, (applying to survivors of the war of the rebellion,) and applies only to claims for invalid pension under the act of 1890, and not to heirs'

R. C. H., Philadelphia, Pa.—If the child of a soldier was under 16 years of age at the date of its father's death, and the mother, the soldier's widow, having died without having received the pension for which she had applied or was entitled to receive as widow, the child is entitled to receive as widow, the child is entitled to the antitle parator that the widow would have been entitled to receive from the

age of 16.

N. C., Fullerton, Neb.—An invalid pensioner drawing the \$30 rate for loss of foot cannot obtain an increase under the general law unless he can establish disability requiring frequent and periodical, though not regular and constant, aid and attendance of another person, due to causes of service origin or to causes the ment. In gal counsel should be taken in such direct result of causes of service origin; or unless it could be shown that the leg is practically useless. Even if the condition of the stump does not permit of the use of an arti- there on the assassination of Lincoln. ficial limb, the leg would probably not be regarded as practically useless unless the kneejoint were anchylosed.

T. C., Soldiers' Home, D. C .- No bounty-land is allowed for service since March 3, 1855. F. M. P., New Madison, O .- Federal bounty of \$100 was offered for volunteer recruits for one year enlisted after July 17, 1864. It was payable one-third in advance, one third at the expiration of six months, and the balance at the expiration of the full term. If discharged because of the close of the war, before one year's service, only the accrued installments were payable. If discharged because of wound or injury incurred in service and line of duty, the full bounty was payable without regard to the length of service.

J. N. L., Carlisle, Ind .- If a soldier is pensioned under the general law for disability incurred while he was a commissioned officer, the pension certificate should properly indicate the rank he held at the time of the origin of the pensioned disabilities.

## POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

Rearing of Feathered Bipeds for Use and Amusement.

BY GEORGE E. HOWARD. [Communications of merit will receive due atten-tion, and those found available used as soon as pos-

Ground Meat.

The usual way of feeding ground meat is to mix it with ground grain of some kind. This is unnecessary. It should be fed as a variety, and in a way to afford a change. There should be certain meals, on special days, for giving it to the hens. For instance, give it at night on every other day in a trough unmixed with other food, so that A. B. A., Marion, Jowa. - The act of March 6, the hens will have nothing but the ground meat for that meal. The next morning give some other food, as corn, and the following meal may be of wheat or oats. The ground meat may be given plentifully if fed in this manner. Simply allow the hens to have all of it that they will eat, and they will relish it and find it beneficial. If fed 1899, has been, or shall herenfter be, rejected, on meat every day it may cause bowel construed as though it read "that whenever an will not be in any manner injurious, and will prove of great assistance in inducing the hens to lay during the cold weather. A Morning Ration.

> A hot morning ration may be fed during the Winter composed as follows: Bran, three parts; shorts, three parts, and ground meal,

two parts. Clover hay steamed and mixed in liberal quantity, a small quantity of salt, and about three handfuls of coarse sand and the act of June 27, 1890, and \$12 per month is | fine-ground oys'er shells mixed. The whole to be mixed while boiling. Boiled potatoes and turnips may be substituted for the invalid pension is always at liberty to abandon | clover hay, and as a variety in diet is benelicial, at noon feed oats, and for the evening plain?" feed use whole wheat. Vegetables, such as cabbage, carrots and turnips, should be in reach of the fowls always.

Feeding Clover.

it while preen and tender, dry it, carefully preserving all the leaves and blossoms possible, and store it up for poultry food in Winter. To feed it properly it should be cut fine and fed dry; but the best way of preparing it is to cut it in the afternoon; at night scald it in a tub or bucket by pouring boiling water over it; throw a cover (old carpet or anything) over tab, allow it to stand all night and in the morning it will be still warm and possess a savory odor that will almost tempt you to eat it yourself. To every bucketful of cut hay add one quart of the following mixture Ground corn, ground cars and bran, 10 pounds; linseed meat, one pound; salt, one onnee; mix well. Feed in a trough, and give the hens all they will eat twice a day. Each hen will walk away when she has eaten all she wishes. The bucket of dry food (scalded at night as mentioned) will feed about thirty hens and perhaps more, and they will relish it highly. A gill of wheat may be scattered in the litter, so as tion, we are under such a momentum of to induce the hens to earn their living.

Rules for Getting Eggs. To make hens lay we must have, first, warm and dry houses for them to roost in: second, alongside each pen there must be a shed for them to occupy during bad weather third, give corn only at the evening meal during cold weather; fourth, bury all grain amony chaff, leaves or other litter or throw allowed to dependent parents un er this act | in scratching pens to induce exercise ; fifth. thall commence from date of the ...lin , of the | mashes made from ground grain, fed scuided application hereunder, and shall continue no or dry, to which is added two or three times a week ground meat scraps; sixth, eighth, sharp grit and cracked ovster sheas must be constantly within reach; ninth, there must be perfect cleanliness. Hens don't lay when they are lousy. They an't lay when they have not the proper material with which to make the eggs. They won't lay when cold. A lazy hen is a

misery to herself. A hen that is continually scratching and keeping busy, does not mind the cold, and is the one which lays the most eggs. Hens in crowded quarters breed siekness, and sick bens are unable to lay. Fowls must be in good condition to yield a

Cabbage as a Food.

the fowls, if running at large, help themselves in Summer, and nothing is thought of man against whom the strategem had been shall it profit a man if he gain the whole and all annual plants, and the snow covers a man with perpetual talk about hard times | fine apparel now, but the winds of death and caten. If hung about 18 inches above I will give employment to all the unoccu- as much as the pearl of great price, the floor, compelling the birds to jump for | pied men and women; I will make a lively | This world-God larched it 6.000 years ago, it, all the better; the exercise is an addi- market for your real estate that is eating and it is still sailing on; but one day it will ens the circulation, stimulates digestion, cessions on the way to the poor-house and bers of the rocks will burn, and the mountthere is no pensionable record, as pension under and promotes health. Green food is to fowls the penitentiary, and I will spread a plen- ains flame like masts, and the clouds like the act of 1890 commences from the date of much what fruit is to a human being, toning tiful table from Maine to California, and sails in the judgment hurricane. God will and correcting the internal organs. Cabbage Oregon to Sandy Hook, and the whole land take a good many off the deck, and others | charge to secure additional accommodations if is particularly valuable, because it has a shall carol and thunder with National ju- out of the berths, where they are now sleep- necessary. large proportion of nitrogen, hence balances | bilee. the carbon of the grain ration. If you want public record showing dates of births of chil. profit, feed them a nitrogenous rather than

Dr. Talmage Talks of Returning Prosperity.

Bays the Time Has Come to Cease Doleful Lament-Something About Dr. Talmage's Church in Washington.

The First Presbyterian Church of Washassociated with Rev. Byron Sunderland as co-pastor. Forty years ago this church was in the heart of the city, on Four-and-a-Half near C street. The city gradually spread to the northwest. In 1859 the building was Presidents have worshiped there-Jackson, Polk, Pierce, and Cleveland. It was acknowledged to be the center of Unionism front of the church was the scene of a demonstration almost amounting to a riot when, in 1866, Frederick Douglass lectured

The whole ground around the church is historic, and was once the residence place of many famous men. Below we give a sketch of this famous House of God.

Dr. Talmage preached last week on the subject of "Returning Prosperity." This discourse shows how all may help in the restoration of good times. Text: Lamentations, 3:39: "Wherefore doth a living man complain!"

A cheerful interrogatory in the most melancholy book of the Bible! Jeremiah wrote so many sad things that we have a word named after him, and when anything



DR. TALMAGE'S CHURCH.

is surcharged with grief and complaint, we call it a jeremiad. But in my text, Jeremiah, as by a sudden jolt, awkens us to a

Our blessings are so much more numerons than our deserts that he is surprised that anybody should ever find fault. Having life, and with it a thousand blessings, it ought to hush into perpetual silence everything like criticism of the dealings of God. "Wherefore doth a living man com-

While everything in our National finances is brightening, for the last few years the land has been set to the tune of "Naomi." There has been here and there a cheerful soloist, but the grand chorus has been one If you have a second crop of clover, cut of lamentation, accompanied by dirges over prostrated commerce, silent manufactories, unemployed mechanism, and all those disorders described by the two short words, "hard times." The fact is that we have been paying for the bloody luxury of war,

more than 30 years ago. But the time has come when this depris sion ought to end-wea, when it will endif the people are willing to do two or three things by way of financial medicament, for the people us well as Congress must join in the work of recuperation. The best political economists tell us that there is no good reason for continued prostration. Plenty of money awaiting investment. The National health with never so strong an arm or so clear a brain. Yet we go on groaning, groaning, groaning, as though God had put this Nation upon gruel, and allowed us but one decent breakfast in six months. The that is the habit of complaining has become chronic in this country, and after all these years of whimper and wailing and objorgashivel that we cannot stop.

BUT WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

for this state of things? Much of that responsibility I put upon men in comfortable circumstances, who, by an everlasting growling, keep public confidence depressed and new enterprises from starting out and new A GREAT AWAKENING HAS AN INFLUENCE whole asylum of hypochondriaes.

of the five men met him and said:

"Why, you look very sick to-day. What is the matter?" He said: "I am in excellent health. There is nothing the matter." five men met him and said :

"Why, how bad you do look."

If you men in comfortable circumstances No one will know until it is announced in marriage might be shown by church or other | fowls to lay in Winter, when eggs pay a big | do not stop complaining, God will blast your | heaven one day : harvests, and see how you will get along dren, and a common-law marriage otherwise a carbonaceous ration; and of the vegetables | without a corn crop; and he will sweep you with floods; and he will devour you with Because your formnes go, because your grasshoppers; and he will burn your city. If house goes, because all your earthly posyou men in comfortable circumstances keep | sessions go, do not let your soul go! May thing to complain about. Mark that!

The second prescription for the alleviation f financial distresses is PROPER CHRISTIAN INVESTMENT.

God demands of every individual State and Nation a certain proportion of their income. We are parsimonious! We keep back from God that which belongs to him, and when we keep back anything from God, he takes what we keep back, and he takes more. He takes it by storm, by sickness, by bank-ruptcy, by any one of the ten thousand ways which he can employ. The reason many of you are cramped in business is because you have never learned the lesson of Christian The First Presbyterian Church of Washington is where Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preaches, and in the parish of which he is God that which belongs to him. The rule is, give and you will receive; administer liberally and you shall have more to admin-

The only safe investment that a man can make in this world is in the cause of Christ. enlarged and the present story added. Four If a man give from a superabundance, God may or he may not respond with a blessing; but if a man give until he feels it, if a man give until it fetches the blood, if a man give until his selfishness cringes and twists in the city during the war. The street in and cowers under it, he will get not only spiritual profit, but he will get

PAID IN HARD CASH

or in convertible securities. We often see men who are tight-fisted who seem to get tion of the masses. Washington recognized along with their investments very profitably, notwithstanding all their parsimony. But wait. Suddenly in that man's history everything goes wrong. His health fails, or his reason is dethroned, or a domestic curse smites him, or a midnight shadow of some kind drops upon his soul and upon his busi-

What is the matter? God is punishing him for his small-heartedness. He tried to notable law ever enacted by representatives of cheat God, and God worsted him. So that the American people." This ordinance, whose one of the recipes for the cure of individual provisions have been engrafted into most of the and National finances is more generosity. Where you bestowed one dollar on the cause of Christ, give two. God loves to be trusted, and he is very apt to trust back again. He says:

"That man knows how to handle money? he shall have more money to handle; " and very soon the property that was on the first fruits of this was the Ohio University at market for a great while gets a purchaser, and the bond that was not worth more than 50 cents on a dollar goes to par, and the opening of a new street doubles the value of his house, or in any way of a million God blesses him.

charities. There is not more than one out and development. of 300 of you who ever give enough to do you any good, and when some cause of Christianity—some missionary society or Bible society or church organization comes along and gets anything from you, what do you say? You say, "I have been bled," there never was a more straifgant. and there never was a more significant figure of speech than that used in common parlance. Yes, you have been bled, and physical and industrial training. parlance. Yes, you have been bled, and

YOU ARE SPIRITUALLY EMACIATED, when if you had been courageous enough to go through your property and say: "That belongs to God, and this belongs to God, and the other thing belongs to God;" and no more dared to appropriate it to your own use than something that belonged to your neighbor, instead of being bled to death by charities you would have been re-invigorated and recoperated and built up for time and for eternity.

People quote as a joke what is a divine promise: "Cast thy bread upon the waters. and it will return to thee after many days." What did God mean by that? There is an allusion there. In Egypt, when they sow the corn, it is at a time when the Nife is overflowing its banks and they sow the seed corn on the waters, and as the Nife begins to recede this seed corn strikes in the earth and comes up a harvest, and that is the

Now says God in his word: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall come back to thee after many days." It may seem to you that you are throwing it away on charities, but it will yield a harvest of green and gold-a harvest on earth, a harvest in heaven. If men could appreciate that and act on that, we would have no more trouble about individual or National PRESCRIPTION THE THIRD,

for the cure of all our individual and Na-

tional financial distresses: A great spiritual awakening. It is no mere theory. The prerchants of our country were positively demented with the monetary excitement in 1857. There pever before nor since has been such a state of financial decression as there was at that time. A revival came, and 500,000 people were born into the kingdom of God. What came after the revival? The grandest financial prosperity we have ever had in this country. The finest fortunes, the largest fortunes in the United States, have been made since 1857.

"Well," you say, "what has spiritual improvement and revival do with monetary improvement and revival?" Much to do. The religion of Jesus Christ has a direct tendency to make mon honest and sober and truth-telling, and are not honesty and sobriety and truth-refling auxiliaries of material prosperity?

If we could have an awakening in this country as in the days of Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton; as in the days of Dr. Finlev, of Basking Ridge; as in the days of Dr. Griffin, of Boston, the whole land would rouse to a higher moral tone, and with that moral tone the honest business enterprise of the country would come up. You say

houses from being built. You know very upon the future world. I tell you it has a well that one despondent man can talk 50 direct influence upon the financial welfare men into despondency, while one cheerful of this world. The religion of Christ is no physician can wake up into exhibaration a foe to successful business: it is its best friend. And if there should come a great awakening I was reading of five men who resolved in this country, and all the banks and in-It will be observed that in the cases of dependent parents under this act, there is no lim afood; seventh fresh water must be given
see what they could do in the way of deshops should close up for two weeks, and do
"The in pressing a stout, healthy man, and they re- nothing but attend to the public worship of solved to meet him at different points in his Almighty God after such a spiritual vacajourney; and as he stepped out from his | tion the land would wake up to such finanhouse in the morning in robust health one | cial prosperity as we have never dreamed of. All this canting tirade against money, as

though it had no practical use. When I hear a man indulge in it, it makes me think the best heaven for him would be an ever-But passing down the street be began to ex- lasting poorhouse! No, there is a practical amine his symptoms, and the second of the use in money; but, while we admit that, we love of life as the interest we take in the must also admit that it cannot satisfy the soul; that it cannot pay for our ferriage "Well," he replied, "I don't feel very well." across the Jordan of death; that it cannot after awhile the third man met him, and unlock the gate of heaven for our immortal the fourth man met him, and the fifth man | soul. Salvation by Christ is the only salva- | Preparations for a Grand Event Moving Many farmers do not realize the necessity came up and said: "Why, you look as if tion. Treasures in heaven are the only inof the fowls having green food in Winter: you had had the typhoid fever for six weeks, corruptible treasures, flave you ever eighered What is the matter with you?" And the out that sum in loss and gain, "What When the frosts have killed the grass, laid went home and died. And if you meet | world and lose his soul?" You may wear the ground, biddy can get nothing herself and bankruptcy and dreadful Winters that will flutter it like rags. Homespun and a to take the place of the grass and other are to come, you break down his courage. threadbare coat have sometimes been the green food she are so freely in Summer. I will make a contract. If the people of shadow of robes white in the blood of the Hang a head of cabbage in each pen and the United States for one week will talk Lamb. All the mines of Australia and Brazil Jansen, Quincy, Ill. see how rapidly it will be pecked in pieces cheerfully, I will open all the manufactories; strung in one careanet are not worth to you

tional advantage gained, and exercise quick- you up with taxes; I will stop the long pro- stagger at the cry of "fire!" and the timing in Jesus. How many shall go down?

"Shipwreek of a world! So many millions saved! So many millions drowned!" the everlasting covenant, save your souls.



FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

Another Topic Discussed-University Ex tension and the Traveling Library.

oing steadily forward, as they have been ever since the invention of the printing press. Prior to that time there was the educated few and the ignorant many. Education was confined to the monastery and the court.

The invention of printing was the electrical dynamo to enlighten the hearts and consciences of men. In this land of free thought and friendly competition it is natural that it should have reached its highest expression. The founders of our Republic recognized that

will, thus putting forth an educational thought, which, by the sure processes of evolution, is to culminate in a Washington University. The most important act of the Continental Congress was that authorizing a settled Government for the vast country north of the Ohio River, known as the Northwest Territory. This culminated in the Ordinance of 1787, which has been well described as "The most Western States, declares that: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good Government, schools and the means for

education should be forever encouraged." Under this act one square mile in every Township was set apart for the support of common schools, and the entire Townships for the establishment of a university. The Athens, the first college west of the Alleganies. Ohio was the first of five great States formed out of the Northwest Territory; great not only in land and extent but in the greatness of her

And when any one asks why Ohio has taken such a foremost place in agriculture, manu-Once the man finds out that secret, and he goes on to fortune.

Strike a balance for God. Economize in anything rather than in your Christian race with full provisions for intellectual growth

The Charapata Circles have permeated every corner of the land, and branch Charapata transpars are flourishing in Ohio, Illinois, and other States. Study clubs, night schools, industrial schools, George Junior Republics, and many other educational beauties are at work. Among these the most far reaching, perhaps, are the University Extension Course and the Traveling Library. In both of these Ohio is very naturally taking the lead.

The woman's clubs are helping on this movement, not only in Ohio, but in other States. It was through their agency that the facilities of the Ohio Library have been so widely extended. A University Extension Course has its headquarters at Philadelphia, but the mostimportant yet formed is the course projected by a university at Chicago. Extension Study Circles are forming in con-

nection with clubs, churches, and schools. They have regular times of meeting and a regular course of examinations. All the Study Circles within a certain radius have periodic union meetings, and anyone having the necessary application may pursue his studies to graduation. Each Study Circle has its own instructor, and, in addition to the usual study course, lecturers are supplied by the University

Much has been said about instruction in good citizenship in connection with our public schools, and an important step has been taken in this direction in connection with the primaries; but it will be seen how much there is to be done when it is considered that only 38 out of our 60 leading colleges and universities require a knowledge of United States history for admission to their courses. The University Extension Course, beginning with ancient history, will give due attention to the history of our own country. M. Rose Jansen, writing upon the subject of

good citizenship, says that the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York City, in order to have trained teachers for its introduction into the High Schools, have established a scholarship in American history at Barnard College, the requirement being that those competing shall be members of the D.A.R. She makes a practical suggestion when she proposes that the Loyal Hone Workers take up some such educational work as this and found a scholarship of American history in some good educational institution; members of the Loval Home Workers alone being eligible to its pro-

One of the uses of education is to fill the mind with creative thoughts, which, if properly cherished, create sound habits of life and action. The Traveling Library and the University Extension are the purveyors of heipful mental food to many a famishing soul. Some of our Loval Home Workers understand the value of affording to the mind as careful a diet as is provided for the body. One of these

writes as follows: "Gems of thought from our classical English and American authors are often quoted, but choice nuggets are found in the writings of those of less renown. Let me quote a few from Frederick Grimke, an American writer, who it seems to me has not received the recognition be merits. The sentiments are worth

". The true use of all our knowledge is to teach as our ignorances. "' Intellectual pursuits prolong the youth of

"The intellectual man has the most vitality. sending them to me, as they are needed to complete my deusion claim. I was Sergeant in said company. ". No one can pronounce an opinion upon a work or upon another mind without pronouncing one upon his own mind.

". We should not desire to enjoy life so much as to deserve it. "'Wealth closes the door upon many of the ills of life, but opens the door to a multitude of others.

" Nothing contributes so much to longevity as the love of life, and nothing so much to the varied panorama of life."

EIGHTH ANNUAL REUNION.

Grandly On. It has been definitely settled that the general rendezous of the Loyal Hone Workers during 15th annual Reunton will be at 908 Main street. Buffalo, N. Y. The Main street car line leads to the door, and may be taken at the depot by those arriving. All those stopping will be entitled to lodging and breakfast at the rate of \$1 per day. Those expecting to stop there should communicate at once with M. Rose

Turner, General Secretary of 31st National Breamment, G.A.R. Those who desire the privileges of a common meeting-place will give due attention to this, as it is probably the last general notice that will be given. Loyal Home Workers may take their friends

This announcement is by authority of D. H.

with them, if they so elect, provided due notification is given, thus enabling those in It may be further announced that the meet-

ings of the Loyal Home Workers will be held Tuesday, Aug. 24, in the Woman's Union Butling, where also will be held the Eschib National Convention of the National Alliance, Daughters of Veterans, whose meetings will take place on Thursday and Friday of the same week.

As many of the girls of the Loyal Home, on complaining, God will give you some- the Lord Almighty, through the blood of Workers belong to the D. of V., this common meeting place will make it more interesting

for all. An invitation will be extended the D. of V. to attend the L. H. W. Reunion, A letter has been received from Mrs. Linda deK. Fulton, President of the Woman's Citizens' Committee of the National Encampment, who writes: "You may feel sure of a warm welcome and a convenient and central Convention hall. The room is on the first floor, and is large enough for business meetings. Should you wish to hold a reception, I am sure the officers of the Union will let you use the adjoining rooms. The President of the Woman's Union is also Vice-President of the Woman's Citizens' Committee, and will do all in her power to make you comfortable at the Union.

M. Rose Jansen, who has arrangements in charge, writes that among those who are to stop at 908 Main street are Chaplain McMurray and wife, Ohio; Emma Wolf, Olla Belle Hotham, Allie Nevell, Maggie Funk, and Chas. Gates, Pennsylvania; M. Warner Hargrove and wife, and Annie Monks, New Jersey; Ed S. Close, Mattie Elliot, and Olla Race Stoddard, The uplifting processes of education are Indiana; Amos L. Seaman, Missouri; Carrie Arnold, Lucy Murray, Carrie Wheeler, M. Etta Fuller, Lottie Butler, and Alice Putnam, New York; also, Annie Bowers, Carl Casey, V. Agnew and wife, John Agnew, Angie Conklin, Mamie Hyer, Agnes Asheville, and Carrie Perkins.

The arrangements for the Buffalo Reunion probably will be as complete as those of any Reunion that has heretofore taken place. Senfor Vice-President Mary A. Silloway writes from Green Lake, Minn., to the editor the basis of a free Government was the educaand the L.H.W. as a whole: "Allow me to assure you that my interest in and love of the cause to which we are pledged is not one iota | sion abated, but, on the contrary, increased an hundredfold since I met you in St. Paul. At present writing I intend to meet with you at Buffalo. Poor health compelled me to lay down my pen and spend the heated term in the country. Secretary Seaman writes that Mrs. Cleophus has entered the field as a competitor in the matter of securing L.H.W. members. Let the good work go on. Most cheerfully will I yield the palm of victory to another-if I have to do so. Certainly no one can do a greater kindness to a friend than to interest him in the cause esponsed by the Loyal Home Workers."

Henry F. Behringer, Secretary of the Loyal Home Workers of Western New York and Pennsylvania, writing from Mayville, N. Y., announces that the fourth annual Rennion of that Department of the L.H.W. will be held at Buffalo, Encompment week, immediately following the National Reunion, where full annonncement and time and place will be made.

James Streeter, commenting upon Secretary Seaman's Reunion rally, writes as follows: "His statement that any old thing' will entertain and amuse the Loyal Home Workers can be appreciated by those who have attended the Reunions. It is the congenial crowd, more than the surroundings, that makes a successful gathering, and of course the crowd will be all right at Buffalo. It is always so at L.H.W. meetings; and, besides, much pains have been taken to insure success, while Ningara Fails, with its scenery, the wonder of the world, is so near. Oh, that we all might meet in Buffalo, a joyous, happy party as we were in St. Paul,

Lake." Mattle E. Gammons, our Rhode Island worker, though still an invalid and prostrate upon a bed of pain, sends loving thoughts to those who are to meet in eighth annual Remison, and hopes that all will enjoy the fraternal privileges in store for them. She expects to be in the hospital at the time of the Remion, and may possibly never walk again, but she has lost none of her old love for the L.H.W. or faith in their future.

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Daniel S. Cark, Abilene, Kan.

WANTED-By W. C. Stewart, 707-708 Union Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo., information as to what regiment and company Silas W. Tisdale be-longed and his Captain's name. He was born in New York City, and enlisted in that city in either infantry or artillery. The information is desired to enableh i dependent relatives to apply for a pension, and such information as you can give patting us on the right track will be highly appreciated. 833-3t

WANTED-By G. B. Neill, De Leon, Tex., the ad-Wo. Art. Also, if they know G. W. Neill (Neal), information valuable and will be appreciated by his heirs.

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W ANTED-By Jared Van Vleet, Flint, Mich., the nidress of Sergeants Wm. Dowd, A. L. Mamhard, Joseph Barker, Henry Smith, Wm. Senlly, Chas. R McNeil, idlas Chas, M. Rogers, and Privates Michael Sheeban, John Rush, Bichard Shirley, Wm. H. Echardson, John Pope, Max Weber, Julies Steeger, Wm. Winder, all of Co. I, 23d U. S. Inf., who

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were at Camp Warner, Ore., in 1870 and 1871.

information of the address of Louis Pownsian, son of a veteran, formerly of Indiana. 832-21 W ANTED Addresses of any one of Troop M, 6th U. S. Cav., who know William Tomes, late for pension. By Mrs. Honora A. Tomes, 217 Napier street, Hamiston, Ontario, Canada. 831-3t

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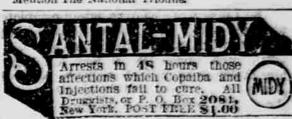
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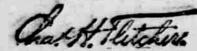
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